TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ENGLAND AND VENERUELA.

Let Great Britain Submit to Arbitration Our Duties in the Case,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SIF: A member of the British Parliament, with a petition signed by four hundred members of the House of Commone in favor of submitting all disputed questions between England and the United States to arbitration, recently sought to have the United States Government enter into a treaty or understanding to this effect.

If England would apply the principle of arbi tration in her dealings with weak countries, Mr. Cromer's proposition would receive more attention. The British Government to-day refuses to submit to arbitration the so-called boundary dispute with Venezuela, which is no boundary dispute at all, but simply the selzure of 60,000 square miles of territory to which the British authorities admit they have no claim save that

The United States Government under Republican and Democratic Administrations, has sought to have the Venezuelan question submitted to arbitration for settlement; and the British Government, whether Liberal or Tory, has persistently refused. In a communication from the Foreign Office, by direction of Lord Rosebery, dated Dec. 7, 1893, it is stated that the negotiations "proved unsuccessful in consequence of the Venezuelan Government having insisted that they should be free to submit to arbitration claims which her Majesty's Government consider to be so unfounded in fact and so unfair to the colony of British Guiana as not to be a proper subject for arbitration."

This has invariably been England's method of dealing with weak States on kindred questions, and notably so in the case of Venezuela. She manages to keep the case open, meantime continuing her encroachments on her neighbor's territory, and persistently refusing to relinquish anything already seized. She finds no difficulty in coming to an agreement as to the subject matter to be arbitrated with the United States on the Rebring Sea question, or with Russia on the Afghan boundary question, or with any other powerful nation that she cannot bully or beat, but when she comes to deal with weak neighbors like

when she comes to deal with weak neighbors like Portugal regarding her African boundaries, or Venezuela, she refuses to submit to arbitration unless also herrelf defines what matters are or are not to be submitted.

There need be no difficulty or obstacle raised in regard to the Venezuelan question. Venezuelan show and has always been willing to leave the entire question, including the subject matter to be submitted to arbitration, to a third party; but England has always claimed and still continues to claim that she, one of the disputants, must settle this question herself. Lord Sailsbury, when last in power, offered to arbitrate this question, provided England's claim to simost all the territory she has absorbed in her many seizures should first be acknowledged. It was in reference to this subterfuge of the British Government that President Harrison, in his message of Dec. 9, 1891, wrote in advocating some disposition of this boundary dispute: "The determination of a disputed boundary is easily attainable by a micable arbitration when the rights of the respective parties rest, as here, easily attainable by amicable arbitration when the rights of the respective parties rest, as here, on the historic facts, readily ascertainable."

Heretofore there has been no difficulty in the way of an amicable and just settlement save that of England's making. In the first place, it is plain that England possessed no rights in Guiana but those ceded by Holland. These rights can easily be determined by the existing treaties. At the time of the transfer to Great Britain the Dutch did not even pretend to own any land north of the Esequibo, and, of course, nothing was said in the transfer relative to such a claim. The Esequibo was recognized by all

notating was said in the transfer relative to such a claim. The Escquibo was recognized by all parties as the southern boundary limit of Venezuelan territory.

It is unnecessary to repeat here the story of the seizures of Venezuelan territory by the British from Schomburgh's "Survey" of 1840 to the latest steal in 1891. Surfice it to say that the British Guianan authorities have received.

latest ateal in 1891. Suffice it to say that the British Guianan authorities have persistently pressed forward, heedless of the protests of the Venezuelan Government, until the present time, when they hold one-seventh of the original territory of Venezuela and have practically gained their objective point, namely, the mouth of the Orinoco, which is the gateway or key to the entire waterway of South America.

By the convention of November, 1850, the British Government, through its Charge d'Affaira, agreed not to occupy the disputed territory, and then proceeded to violate the agreement. Loud Aberdeen, Minister of Foreign Affaira in 1844, had proposed a new boundary, the Moroco River, and the territory between the Essequibo and the Moroco was accordingly seized. In 1868 the Government of Demerara proposed a boundary, which reached to the eastern abore of the America River, In 1886 was established another boundary, which reached to the eastern abore of the America River, which flows into another boundary, which reached to the eastern shore of the Amicuro River, which flows into the Orinoco. The last claim, that of 1891, has not as yet been seized, and it appears that the British Government will now submit it to arbitration provided they are allowed to keep all therest, the rich mining territories and the Orinoco Dardanelles.

the rest, the rich mining territories and the Orimoco Dardanelles.

Finally, after endless protests and efforts on
the part of the Venezuelan Government and
after the good offices of Spain and the United
States in relation to the settlement of the question had been rejected, a treaty of arbitration
was on the point of being signed by Lord Granville in 1884, when a change took place in the
British Ministry and Lord Salisbury came lefto
power. In violation of precedens, and of his
own declaration made in his speech of June 6,
1884, Salisbury refused to carry out the con-

Special Services of the services of the contract and white services of the ser

Sew York, March 22.

SCHOOL REFORM.

Elementary Instruction Sacrificed for the Benefit of a Few in the Higher Grades. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Choate and Mr. Hewitt, in the hat-passing kindergarten meeting in the Chamber of Commerce last week. did not exaggerate the danger to society and to free institutions from the continued neglect and perversion of our educational system. The de-dine in attendance in the schools of the State from 90 per cent, to 55 per cent, of the registra-tion tells its own story, but I doubt if Mr. Hewitt is correct in attributing this non-attendance to the employment of the children in factories, fores, &c. It is more likely that the cause is deeper and more alarming than the economical ene; rather the loss of attendance is due to the people's loss of interest in and respect for the silucation offered them. It is the retrograde in the character of the people's schools that is at the bottom of the trouble; the people have gotten much fatigued with seeing the popular grades of schools pillaged and degraded to enrich and improve the grammar high schools and the colleges for the benefit of the privileged faw. Over 50 per cent. of the pupils leave the schools before reaching these upper grades, and so three-fourths of the money, talent, and prestige are taken from the many to be given to the few children of wealthy or well-to-day parents who can afford to carry them through to graduation. Thus we have legalized an educational aristogracy, and the schools of the poor are sleadily growing poorer and the schools of the ich richer and better, and all at the expense of the tanpayers. So long as the best talent of teachers is promoted out of the primary into the high achools and the scale of salaries increases as you go up away from the popular grades; so long as the assumption is that anybody can teach a primary or country school, and kitchen girls waxes are given for that service, the disgust of the people and desertion of the schools will continue. Favoritism, injustice, and class define in attendance. A prominent school official declared that "the people do not support their schools, they only tolerate them," and I so three-fourths of the money, talent, and pres-

have often heard expressed the conviction that, if the schools through the State were not supported by State funds, but by taxation in the districts, most of the schools would close at once.

The defect is general; the system is too heavy in all States, in varying degrees. This shows that a false standard of the essentials of education prevalls everywhere. The evils are grounded in educated prejudice, the most obstinate of human conceits; and so it seems impossible to resist this unjust and dangerous temdency; indeed, no one seems to see the danger; nothing goes but fancy education for the few. So far as I have observed, The Sun is the only paper that persistently protests against the fraud of giving millions of the taxpayers' money to that educational excrescence, the College of the City of New York, while tens of thousands of children are schooled in the gutter, learning chiefly to "rush the growler." Where will it end? Mr. Hewitt's prognostications are not too pessimistic nor too early uttered.

The whole system needs to be raced, and the foundations need to be reconstructed and buttressed with the material in the meretricious mansard. Where is the reformer, the leader, the rare pedagogue, who is also a true patriot and a man of sense and bopular sympathies, to lead in the rescue of the people's schools? Who at ands for the reform that must precede and make possible all other reforms and insure popular generals against the deadly poison of popular ignorance? Mosses, come forth!

Colleman E. Bishop.

Chautauqua, N. Y., March 19.

A Couundrum In Syntax.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. The leading articles of The Sun are models of English. For this reason you are asked to decide a question in syntax. A friend having used the expression, "Name the ten largest cities in the United States," I took exception to its propriety, for the reason that there was in facto its propriety, for the reason that there was in fact only one largest city in the United States. Therefore, the sentence should be. "Name the largest ten cities." By friend was convinced.

By friend was convinced.

By friend was convinced.

By friend was convinced.

By first west in the sentence were too would be correct if by any chance there were ten cities having each exactly the same numerical population in the United States, all other cities than the ten having each a less population than any one of the ten. This my friend disputed.

Kindly favor us with your decision.

J. H. S.

Our correspondent falls into error through excessive formality, and precision amounting to pedantry. The phrase "ten largest cities" is good English and good grammar. Nobody will misunderstand it, nor will it shock the ear of an orthodox scholar. It does not mean that the ten cities are exactly equal in population, for that is impossible; but that the least of them excels any city not of the ten. We think the phrase is better than "the largest ten cities."

MORGAN'S RAIDS.

Mis Troops Declared to Be Regular and Mis

Raids According to the Proprieties of War TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of the 17th inst. you publish a very inter-esting article headed "Morgan's Daring Escape," which in the main is correct as to historical facts. I feel sure that so fair and truthful a newspaper as THE SUN is known to be will not decline to correct an error in that article which does grave injustice to the men who proudly followed John H. Morgan. Upon this assumption I, as one of the soldiers of that brave and gallant leader, ask you to correct the state ment that Gen. Morgan "commanded an irreguar force of cavalry." He never did. His cavalry was regularly enrolled as a part of the Confederate army. I am naturally averse to even the thought that my children or my children's children may read of me in the years to come as an "irregular" in the civil war. If you will make this simple correction, and add to it another disclaimer of a clause embraced in the article mentioned, you will do justice to the sur-

vivors of "Morgan's command."

In your description of Gen. Morgan's escape in The Sux of last Sunday you say: "Crossing the Ohio River in July, 1863, with 4,000 men" he had only 2,200 men. "and ten guns, he ulundered his way through Indiana, sacking and burning towns," &c. Now, if The Sux desires to maintain the truth of history I defy it to show that a single town was sacked. Aye, more than that, I defy The Sux or its informants or any of its staff to produce any evidence that any private property was wantonly destroyed on the "Morgan" raid through Ohio and Indiana. I know that it has become a common custom to misrepresent Gen. Morgan and his men. But I think it is time that the truth should be told. I, as an humble member of that command, now submit to The Sux these facts, in the belief that The Sux, with its well-known character for independence and justice, will print them as a vindication of the small remnant of "Morgan's men" left in this world to defend themselves.

A braver, nobler band of men never went forth to battle for a cause they believed to be right and just. With few exceptions they have gone to "fame's eternal camping ground," and for the most part their comrades left are acattered, old, and broken. It certainly is not asking too much from a journal like The Sux that it shall do justice to the few living as well as to the many dead of this command.

F. P. FERRIS, formerly of Company F, Second Kentucky Cavalry, C. S. A.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18. In your description of Gen. Morgan's escape in

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.

THE SPIRITUAL OR THE EARTHLY.

Advice that More Money Be Spent on the Poor's Homes and Less on Churches.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In reference to should like to say through your valuable paper that there are more churches now on the east aide of the city than have a following. The writer can call to mind not less than six Protestant churches, representing four denominations, in a crowded part of the east aide, within walking distance of each other, east aide, within walking distance of each other, whose morning and evening congregations might be comfortably seated in one of them.

If religious work is to be carried on among the poor, some new incentive will have to be given or some old incentive brought out in a new light.

Bo long as the poor have to exercise every faculty toward providing that which is necessary for their existence, and while their homes are the narrow spartments of the tenement, the promoters of any scheme for their improvement, no matter how sincere and good their intentions may be, will be likely to find their work discouraging.

Poverty, loneliness, oppression, affliction, and hardships crowd out from the minds of many people the desire for spiritual things; there are but few who feel the effects to be otherwise.

Will not the men who have been prompted to do this work from the goodness of their hearts help the poor to do for themselves, and do what they can toward making the homes and surroundings of the poor more like the habitations of human beings?

MARCH 21.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS. Woman and the Fiddle.

To the Epiton of The Sux—Sir: I agree with your editorial preference for "fiddler" when applied to men, but would it do to apply that word to a lady player? Ole Buil was a fiddler of rare excellence. But I should prefer to say of Camilla Urso that she was a most charming violinis. Dues that meet your approval?

ALEXANDER MACAULEY.

HOCHESTER, March 18.

Mr. Macauley is mistaken in thinking that we preferred "fiddler to violinist. Our desire was to show that the former had full title to equal

Art, however, knows not sex. We are opposed to any attempted discrimination in its sight between men and women, either in the tone of criticism or in the character of titles bestowed. Fiddler fits Mme. Urso, to whom

tone of criticism or in the character of titles bestowed. Fiddler fits Mme. Urso, to whom the word charming does not do justice, exactly as well as it fits her most masculine fellow artist. To give their professional relations more accurately than they are expressed by our correspondent, we should say that 10e Bull was a player of great but vitiated talents, and that Urso is a very noble fiddler.

Me Advises People to Live in the Country.

To rus Euron or The bex-Sir; About this time of the year a great many young married menare looking around New York for some stuffy flat other time, in the one they are now in. Why a flat at all, when within a short distance of the city they are so many and so picturesque little cottages where men can live truer, better lives, and raise aboutiful bill country of New Jersey! Instit it fine? What is the matter with the country along the noble Hudson, or over in the neighborhood of Yisahing? The roads in all these possible to go scross the cutter when the country order in the immediate vicinition as are those in the neighborhood of Yisahing? The roads in the limedate vicinition as are those in the neighborhood of Yisahing? The roads in the limedate vicinition as are those in the neighborhood of Jisahing? The roads in the limits of the country of Morris has bounded leafly for their, young man take your families and your wheel and go in the country. Takes look at the akies, the morning and the evening when the same are counted for the country. Takes look at the dates, the morning and the evening when the same are considered to the country. Takes look at the dates, the morning and the evening when the same are considered to the country. Takes look at the dates, the morning and the evening when the same and approval your editorial and the critical and the country. Takes look at the dates, the morning and the evening when the same and approval your editorial and the critical and the country. Takes look at the dates the morning and the evening when the same and approval your editor

countants in this city who are always clamoring for notoriety and trying every expedient to further their own selfish interests.

Bey started at this same acheme two years ago, but they started at this same acheme two years ago, but they started at this same acheme two years ago, but they started they are the they are they ar

This school, after being eight months in existence, died saddenly without much explanation as to its failure.

The majority of the members of said association are suffering from too lofty these of themselves, and as regards accountance can be easily equalised. If not surfaces gentlemen seem to forget that they are not in England when they undertake to push any such bill in their favor.

This association has shown its unfitness and lack of ability to direct any school of accounts by its pravious effort, and then again, suppose a student graduated after a two years' course, he would estil be under it lash by having to serve in their offices for three years or more, at a meagre or perhaps no salary at all, which would be a very cheap way of using the Nata as an employment bureau to secure them assisants. This bill is simply to create a trust or monopoly of public accountants, and, if passed, they will again repeated to the contract of public accountant is a competent man be should be able to retain his practice without calling upon State aid to protect him from his so-styled inferior (1) or younger competitors.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: In your Issue of to-day, in commenting on the military titles prevail ing in the present reform Administration in your city you do an injustice to Deputy Superintendent C. K. Moore in ranking him as a Major. More than a dozen Moore in ranking him as a Major. More than a whole years ago, when he was in charge of a party of engineers in this vicinity, surveying what was known as the "Boston Hoosee Thomel and Buffalo Raifrond," otherwise the "Burt line," he was honored with the title of "Colonel," His old friends in this locality therefore must insist that Tits Evis is in error respecting the military rank of Deputy Superintendent Moore, which they have no doubt it will not fall to correct upon learning the facts. upon learning the facts.
ONEIDA, N. Y., March 20.

The Sun, East and West, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT; Says my son, near Dana, Ind.: "THE SUNDAY SUN YOU send at treat. Such varied, valuable information is not to be found in any other sheet. It is far ahead of any monthly magazine, for which one pays five times as much." as much."
We read THE SUNDAY SUN, then send it westward.
Both in quantity, but especially in quality, THE SUN
stands subreme over all.
JELST CITY, March 21.

MONGOOSE AGAINST COBRA,

How the Little Fighting Animal Vanquishes the Most Bendly of Serpents, From the Providence Journal.

One of the most interesting and curious animals known to India are the mongooses. They belong to the weasel tribe, and are about the size of half-grown cats. They are dark brown in color, and have long and rather bushy tails. To see them in the jungles playing with their halfdozen young is one of the most interesting and entertaining pleasures of jungle life. In their wild state they are exceedingly timid, and scamper off to their hidden retreat at a moment's warning. When taken young they are

eas my tamed and make agreeable pets.

Both natives and Europeans value them highly, as they will soon clear the premises of the numerous hordes of rats and mice that often abound, and also make way with the larger noxious insects to a great degree. Domes ticated, they are cunning and mischievous fond of milk and eggs, will feed upon any leavings from the table, and are easily reared. They never, however, forget their jungle habits, and cannot be trained so as not to molest either their masters' or the neighbors' chickens or pigeons, and, like their near relative the weasel, they often destroy a whole coopful of chickens in one night, merely cutting the throat with

they often destroy a whole coopful of chickens in one night, merely cutting the blood from their victim, and leaving the boloy untouched. The peculiar trait of this little animal is its great antipathy to the whole serpent tribe. The greatest of interest is always manifested when it is known that a battle is to take place between a mongoose and a cobra. Often Europeans secure a large cobra and, placing it in an uncecupied room, feed it for several days until it strong and lively, then introduce its natural enemy and watch the terrific conflict.

This is accompanied with much danger, for in captivity the serpent will rarely eat of its own accord. But the enthusiastic youth will put on heavy boots and thick clothing, the a handker-chief around his neck and about his face, enclose his hands in a pair of thick buckskin gloves, then fearlessly enter the room, catch the venomous creature near the head and force down its throat a number of raw eggs. This process is repeated almost every day for a week or two, until the reptile becomes strong, lively, and powerful.

The mongoose also is not neglected, for it must be in as good condition as possible so as to meet its adversary with equal advantage. Both being in excellent condition the battle is announced, and never falls in bringing a large crowd of interested witnesses.

The mongoose is introduced into the room, and immediately the most furious and absorbingly interesting conflict ever seen commences. It is usually a deadly combat, and unless interfered with is siways so. The screen seems to know its enemy. At once its head is erected and hood expanded; dancing and swaying from side to side it advances slowly, carefully, to give battle. The hissing and smothered growling, and the glittering eyes and flashing, flery tongue of the maddened reptile is a scene of awful malignity. The mongoose is in no way daunted by the furious anger manifested by its terrible antagonist, and stealthing hut cautiously nitwances. Watch the beautiful little fellow. All our sympathy is with

sometimes happens, and has a chance to turn its head, the deadly poison is injected through its fangs and the battle is over, for now the mongoose hurriedly seeks an avenue for escape, and will hasten into the jungle, where some believe it finds an antidote for the poison unknown to humanity. Mongooses have often been closely followed after such a catastrophe, but so far their secret cure has never been discovered. The poison acts so quickly that, unless allowed to escape, the poor little creatures soon succumb.

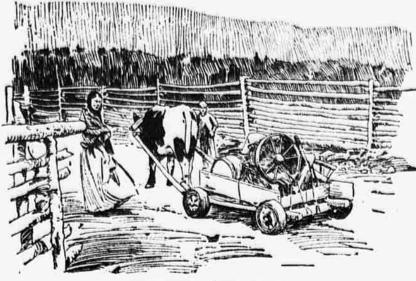
But the mongoose rarely allows such an accident to happen. It is usually quicker than the atriking serpent, and often catches the head of its adversary in midair. The wonderful agility of this animal is marvellous. If it gets a cood hold of the serpent's jaw, then there is a tremendous tussie, and for a time cobra and mongoose are indistinguishable as they roll, flounder, and struggle. They break away, the mongoose retreats, gets his wind, while the serpent seems loath to continue. It dare not follow any seeming advantage, for the mongoose never loser courage as long as it escapes the twisted head of the serpent, and the serpent's head must twist before the death-dealing po or is effectual.

They go is for another round. The mongoose makes the advance. The serpent, erect and bleeding at the mouth, is maddened beyond expression. Its wary enemy approaches, if possible, more cautiously than before. It crouches and creeps; the serpent strikes; the mongoose dodges away from its reach. Again it goes and creeps; the serpent strikes, and the mongoose lands opposite. As quick as a flash again it jumns for the serpent and as quickly turns to the charge, selzing the serpent close to the head on the neck. The serpent and as quickly turns to the charge, selzing the serpent close to the head on the neck. The serpent is head, inflicts a slight wound, and lands outs beyond the lightning-like strike of the ground. It lashes its tail and turns its head in every direction, endeavoring to shake off the plucky mongoose. Th

MISERY IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

A Photograph that Gives an idea of the Prevailing Distress.

A Canadian recently on a visit to Newfoundland brought back the accompanying picture of a family's moving, and a doleful account of the country. The beast that draws the odd little



THE DISTRESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

cart is a cow, the only live stock of the family. sole possessions of the family were those piled on the little cart and a few carried by the woman. The most important article is the spinning wheel, used by the women throughout the

PAID MONEY TO THE ROBBERS. | let his Highness off dirt cheap when they agreed The Sultan of Muscat and His Strange Dealings with the Bedouins.

It was a novel plan the Sultan of Muscat adopted the other day to get rid or his enemies. They had possession of the forts that overlook his chief town, and were making things very warm for his Highness. They had made most of this Arabian seaport untenable, and the Sultan was at his wits' end to know what to do.

At last a bright idea struck him. According to the cable despatches he offered the invaders \$16,000 in cash to get out of the town and give up the forts. The temptation was too great to be resisted, and, after looting the palace and

seasons had brought to the people some sem seasons had brought to the people some sem-blance of prosperity.

Up to that time the Government had discour-aged agriculture and almost all employments except the fisheries. Lumbering was discour-aged, though the island is well wooded in parts. One result of the hard times of the sixtles was the encouragement of agriculture, but even now there are probably not more than 75,000 acres of land under cultivation, though there is noth-ing in the climate or the soll to make agriculisland in the long winter from early December until mid-April, when there is nothing for them to do out of doors.

The visit was made and the picture taken be-

> to raise the siege for \$16,000, but then they carried off a good deal of plunder besides.

> If the Sultan will take our advice he will spend the coming year and all the money he can raise in preparing to give these wild Bedouins a good trouncing when they come to the coast again to extort money from the people of Muscat. As sure as the year rolls round they will appear again on the heights above the seaport. appear again on the heights above the scaport. The only difference between the recent raid and that of former years is that the successful foray of the past few weeks was on a much bigger scale than usual. These liedouins are scattered all over the interior of Oman, of which Muscat is the capital. They nearly monopolize the carrying trade, rear and own most of the camels, and possess large tracts of country among the highlands. They are numerous and powerful, and



Picking up a lot of other plunder, his Highness's Sultan again lords it over the famous seaport of

the Arabs of the towns are afraid of them. The fact that, after the date crep has been sold and the neople have a little more money than usual, hands of these robbers rove through the land and even infest Muscat to forcibly acquire the eastern Arabia.

A glance at this picture will show what a pickle the Sultan was in. The robber mountaineers who had risen against him, as they have a habit of doing about once a year, had come from some distance in the interior, and almost before he knew anything had happened they were in possession of the little forta that crown these mountains and of the stone fortification that run along the slopes. They had the greater part of the town at their mercy, for most of it was within range of their guns. The Sultan was still master of a small part of the town. Under the circumstances the rebels

ELKS BROKEN TO HARNESS. The Novel Team Trained and Owned by E. H. Fish of Exeter, Ontario.

There is a man living in Exeter, Ontario, who has succeeded in breaking a pair of elks to harness, and so accustoming them to the sights and

in size, color, and weight, and are driven to a light, but stoutly made, two-wheel cart, which they draw about the city and country roads at a spanking rate with two on the seat.

The team is owned by Mr. E. H. Fish, who broke the animals to their present work. The ladies of the family frequently drive them without any trouble. The Toronto Globe camera



sounds of urban life that they are daily driven about the streets with perfect safety and satis-faction. In fact, the elks feel less excitement than they cause. They are perfectly matched without fear of a runaway.

How to Stop a Hat.

"I was much impressed," says Mr. Goslington. by something that I saw in the street this morning, the manner in which a man stopped his hat, which was plowing away. It is well known that under such circumstances a hat often develops great eccentricity of movement; when you stoop down to put your hand on it as you run it is not there. But this man ran past and just to leeward of his hat and stopped it as it rolled toward him."

man took a snap shot at the elk team, and the

Carefulaess About Little Things. "I think it's all right for a bank President

with a salary of \$40,000 a year to spend half a day looking for a lost penny," said Mr. Hilltons It wouldn't do for a man in his place to set the bad example of being careless about little things, but when Mrs. Billtops spoils a two-dollar pair of gloves trying to pick up a penny, it always



Misses' & Children's Millinery Opening,

Monday and Tuesday, March 25th & 26th.

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Baby Caps in all materials, French and Do-

Hats, Caps and Bonnets of Pique, Dotted Swiss, Chiffon, point de Esprite, etc.

An inspection of these goods will show what well dressed children will wear this season

THE MAN FROM DROOKLYN.

Purther Caussiess Commentary by the Ex-desizes of the Smaller New York, 1. CATS AND DOGS AND DEALS.

cially in lower Broadway, there flourishes a sor of fungus growth of brokers, agents, and general go-betweens who gain, or fail to gain, a livelihood by trading in all sorts of non-metallic junk. The lines of business and stock in trade of these cryptograms run the gamut from unlisted securitles through miscellaneous investments, inconvertibles, wildcat lands, third mortgages, notes, swamp lots, umbrageous claims, bogus checks, and counterfeit money, down to stolen goods. They are, in a word, professional dealers in cats and dogs, and might be fairly dubbed a cat-and-deg colony. They are mostly shady, seedy, run-down, by-gone back numbers—cogs that have got knocked off the wheels of life; a sort of rejected by-product, not worth working over, of the great mill of modern civilization. They are rife with ineffectual diligence and a certain alert, furtive, futile shrewdness, and above all they are full of futile shrewdness, and above all they are full of "deals"— With them a transaction is always a "deal." As their business appears to be almost entirely with each other it is puzzling at first where the profit can be; it seems like a parcel of schoolboys gathering wealth by swapping jackknives. But after a while the true inwardness works outward. Broker No. 1 has a client, a knave, who has a paper title to half a million acres in West Virginia, Lake Huron, or the Aleutian Islands, that he hopes to work off on somebody. Broker No. 2 has in tow a donkey, B, with money, or a sharper, C, with trash to swap, who doesn't happen to be anited with No. 2's stock of intangibles. They bring knave and fool or knave and knave, as the case may be, together, and if any sign of a deal appears they promptly dun for a small commission, and mostly get it—a sort of admission fee to the arena where the battle of bargain is to be fought. Mostly the deals fall through, and the small commission is all they get; sometimes there is a diamond-cut-diamond trade, and then the broker is apt to get his commission, not in money but in the stuff that his man acquires, and proceeds to hustle about and sell it at any price he can get. I knew of these gentry, as most people do, in a general way—that theirs is a hard life, and that their necessities have mothered many inventions—but this trial broughted with the stuff that his man acquires, and proceeds to hustle about and sell it at any price he can get. I knew of these gentry, as most people do, in a general way—that their is is a hard life, and that their necessities have mothered many inventions—but thus trial broughted with the stuff that his man acquires, and proved in the sum of the proper has stone of the sum o 'deals" with them a transaction is always a "deal." As their business appears to be al-

on the which he goes \$50,000, less his cax and do man he pet spiend. Under two loss for the two banks chance to compare notes, the process can be worked buildings by the banks of the two banks chance to compare notes, the process can be worked buildings by the hardy first two banks chance to compare notes, the process can be worked buildings of the process and the process of the country and to plant it is pretty gain to the wilds and the wildings of the process and the process of the country and to plant it is pretty gain of the two works and the process of the country and to plant it is pretty gain and the work and the process of the country and to plant it is pretty gain and the process of the country and to plant it is pretty gain and the process of the country and the country of the country and the process of the country and the country of the theory and the process of the country and the country of the country and the country of the country and the country of the country of the country and the country of the country and the country of the coun

IV.—ARE THEY REALLY DUTCH?

If New Yorkers are notorious—especially in Brooklyn, where they know us best—for any one thing more than another, it is for civic modesty and quiet reliance on the merits of New York. Some have been unkind enough to attribute this diffidence to the absence of anything particular to be van about; but that was long ago, before the last reform election, and these revilers were mainly mesquite fispers from densey and envious villagers from the remote western portions of Long Island, who have mostly been deservedly killed since by trolley cars. The better theory is that the retiring ways of the Manhattanese arise by a reflex action from their overwhelming and saturated consciousness of the precimience of their metropolis, their reductance to rub this in producing a delicate bashfulness, which is really a mild vanity turned inside out, But there is an exception to this rule when you touch on the financial side. As a hanking centre New York really does consider herself a continental colossus of not only the largest pattern but the latest style, IV. - ARE THEY REALLY DUTCH?

OUR OYSTERS ALL RIGHT.

SO SAYS AN ENGLISH DEALER WHO HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING.

I heard part of a criminal trial the other day Untrue Stories of Contamination that Infor the first time in many years, and the testi-Jured American Exports of Oysters to Engined-Purity of the Great South Bay. mony unearthed some queer people and queer things. It seems that down town, among the shabby hotels below Chambers street, and espe-

An English oyster dealer, whose trade in merican oysters was ruined by stories circulated abroad to the effect that many of the American oysters were affected with germs of disease, came to New York several weeks ago to look over the ground himself. His investigations convinced him that the American oysters that are exported are grown in waters free from sewage, and in that respect, at least, they are superior to the English oysters.

"It is a fact, however," he said, "that your Blue Points, which are the best oysters we receive from America, are not considered in England to rank with our finer grade of oysters there. They are, moreover, sold very much cheaper. There has been a growing feeling for the past six months in England against the American oyster, but my investigations here have shown me conclusively that such oysters as the Blue Points, for instance, are grown in beds that are not reached by sewage."

An oyster dealer in New York said, in speak-

ing of English prejudice against American oysters, that the statement that the beds where the Blue Points are grown are polluted by sewage might easily be proved absurd by a glance at the map.
"Most of our Blue Points," he said, "come

from the Great South Bay. The development of the oyster industry down there has been exceedingly interesting. Some time between 1830 and 1840 a bed of large oysters was found near Sayville, and the bay was completely cleared of them in a very short time. About 1838 a schooner loaded with oysters from Virginia came to New York. She was unable to dispose of her cargo here, and as it was threatened by warm weather her skipper hoisted sails and made for the Great South Bay, where she dumped her entire load on the muddy bottom and started the oyster beds that have since become famous. The oysters increased in a wonderful manner, and they are now a source of great revenue to the fishermen around the Great South Bay. I noticed that a Brooklyn paper 1842 there were about seventeen boats engaged in taking oysters on the bay. The first bed that attracted attention down there was only about 500 acres in area and the shells of the oysters taken from it had a peculiar yellow tint. They soon became popular in New York markets, and a fleet of oyster boats was employed in transporting them. The success of this oystering industry at Sayville began to attract attention, and each year more boats appeared on the bay. Most of the oysters were spawn in other localities. During the oyster season sloops and schooners would appear in the bay and hoist a basket as a sign that they wanted man to catch from 75 to 100 tubs of oysters at that time, and they sold for from 12 to 15 cents a tub, so that it was a profitable business.

"The oystermen and the boats multiplied rapidly, and the people of Sayville began to realize that it would be wise for them to stop selling seed for other parts of the country and to plant

sporting a complete and bons fide crop of grass all over his body "in de place whar de ha'r ought to grow."

This sounds like the most preposterous thing on record, and so your correspondent conceived it to be until he came to the point of sacrificing a dime on the alfar of his incredulity, and beheld with his own eyes the wonder. The animal appeared to be a well-grown nine or ten months' shoat of the Essex breed, with the usual broad back, chubby neck, and short legs, but from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail he was bristing with as perfect fresh green grass as the finest lawn mixture is warranted to produce.

The exhibitor from time to time clipped a stray bit of grass from the hog's abundant crop and passed it around for inspection. I am willing to testify on oath that it was the genuine article and no mistake, and the more I gazed the more the wonder grew that one short hog should wear so, strange a hue, till finally my carriosity got the better of my purse strings and I chipped in with some other fellows and got the man to let us on to the fake.

"Easy enough explained," said the exhibitor as he began to spray the animated grass plot with a small rubber buib which he held constantly in his hand, "Just step behind here and take a close look at the hog. Mind how you handle him, though, or you may break him ail in. Seems to be a pretty good thickness of earth 'twixt him and the grass, don't there? Yes, Well, that's just it. Grass grows in dirt and nowhere eise, so all you've got to do is to get enough of it to stick to a hog, and he will make you about as good a lawn as you'd find anywhere almost.

"That's straight so far as it goes, but, of

If New Yorkers are Botorions—especially in Brooklyn, where they know us best—for any one thing more chance on the merits of New York and owhere else, so all you've got to do is to thing more than another; it is for civic modesty and put of chance on the merits of New York and owhere else, so all you've got to do is to get enough of it to stick to a hog, and he will include the property of the last reform election, and those revilers were mainly mesquite finappers from there western portions of Long Island, who have mostly been deservedly killed since by trolley cars. The better the Manhattanete arise by a reflex action from their overwhelming and saturated consciousness of the preciminence of their metropolis, their reductance to rub this in producing a deletate bashfulness, which is really a mild vanity turned inside out. But there is an exception to this rule when you touch on the financial side. As a banking centre New York really and notining it not up to date.

No I was shocked beyond words some weeks ago, after the Shoe and Leather Rank defairetion, when from some far beauery, wafted on an east wind, there came out the astounding suggestion that if the New York banks would drop some or their Dutch and provided the sound of the provided the provided the sound of the provided the sound of the provided the